

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church.

M A R C H , 1 8 5 4 .

SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

THE Clergyman appointed by the Board of Missions to this office, having declined it, the Committee elected the Rev. R. B. VAN KLEECK, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y. After mature deliberation, he has resolved to accept of the appointment, and has entered upon his duties. All letters, papers, &c., intended for the Domestic Committee, must be addressed to the Secretary and General Agent, No. 17 Bible House, New-York.

W. T. WEBBE,
Local Secretary.

INDIANA.

Laporte—Rev. F. R. Haff.

“ The Vestry have purchased a lot and house adjoining the Church lot, for a Parsonage, which I now occupy; for which they expended between eight and nine hundred dollars. They have also inclosed both lots with a neat and substantial fence. These things will show you that we have not been idle. They have much encouraged your Missionary in his labors, and he trusts that under God’s blessing, the spiritual prosperity of the parish will keep pace with the temporal.”

Bristol—Rev. H. Wheeler.

“ The last report from this place, you will remember, was accompanied by my resignation. My health, under God, much improved, I returned here and resumed my labors about the middle of April, and it is from this time that my report dates, though the date of my reappointment by the Board is somewhat later.

“ The report shows, as you will perceive, some diminution in the number of communicants, and a falling off from the Sunday School. The former may be attributed justly to the unusual number of removals from the parish the past year, and partly, perhaps, to the absence of a regular pastor during that season most favorable to religious inquiry; and the latter to the fact, that as our children, for the most part, reside at a distance in the country, and can only come in with their parents to Church, there is only one hour of the day that they can attend the school, viz., that between the services, and the Presbyterians have fixed upon this same hour for their school, so that their children, some of whom were formerly our pupils, have all been withdrawn from us. While on this point, allow me to make a suggestion. Why cannot some of our Church publishing houses issue a small cheap *weekly* paper, for children? The juvenile reading, transferred from the columns of *The Church Journal*, or any of the Church papers, illustrated by a few *wood-cuts*, would answer every purpose. I am sure that such a publication would be well sustained. Our monthly periodicals, coming so far apart, have no power to keep up the interest of children, or to compete at all in their minds with those issues of the *American Tract Society*, the *American S. S. Union*, the *Methodist Book Concern*, &c., &c., with which this country is flooded. The consequence is, that it is almost impossible for us, for any length of time, to extend our Sunday School teaching beyond the pale of our own Communion. Will not some of our publishers take this matter into consideration? While the school here does not take a single copy of the periodicals now published, and is not inclined to, for the reason above specified, I pledge it for at least a dozen subscribers for one of the kind suggested —a *cheap weekly*.

“ But to return—notwithstanding these discouragements, it is

certainly a favorable indication, and partly at least compensates for this seeming adversity, that the average of our congregations is constantly on the increase. Several new families have lately been added ; among the rest, that of the late pastor, now deceased, of the Presbyterian congregation, and a larger subscription for the support of the Missionary has been raised this year than ever before. Upon the whole, I cannot but hope that a large harvest for the Church in this place is fast ripening. But though Paul may plant, and Apollos water, it is God alone that can give the increase. We must labor on, and abide His time."

ILLINOIS.

Chester—Rev. W. Mitchell.

"THE services were removed from the Court-house to St. Mark's, our new Church, on the fifth Sunday after Trinity. The occasion was full of interest to us all—one which called out a large congregation—seven were baptized, six children and one adult person.

"The Church debt is about \$121. When paid off, the property is valued at about \$3,000. By the fostering care of the Domestic Committee, this much is gained in property of a substantial nature. The poverty of the people here will, however, require aid about one year longer ; by that time we hope to be self-supporting. We have toiled hard to plant the Church here on a permanent foundation, and our prospects were never brighter than now. The Church is well finished, neatly furnished, and well located. The Board has done a good work in sustaining this Mission. One of my communicants has opened a parish school ; the organist is organizing a juvenile class to be instructed in the rudiments of music, &c. And we are preparing the way for a Sunday School. In addition to the Church debt mentioned above, we need stoves and lamps. And I would appeal to our friends to help us, as we hope God will amply repay them. The noble donation of a triplet window of stained glass, which a kind friend of New-York presented us, graces our Chancel, and adds materially to the beauty of the Church. So you see we have "all things in order," and for it we owe a

debt of gratitude to God, and our kind Eastern friends. Let the Board take fresh courage, and its patrons and friends be stimulated to an increase of effort to sustain it. Though your Missionary has toiled alone in Southern Illinois for ten years past, and amidst the most appalling trials, God in mercy is now crowning the efforts with His blessing. Last Sunday, Seventeenth after Trinity, I baptized three children, and we are increasing our friends every week. We ask the prayers of all God's people, that God will bless the preached Gospel to the salvation of the poor sheep and lambs of his fold in Southern Illinois. We shall not rest satisfied until we have enlisted our friends to aid us in providing a Parish School-house. For that object we appeal for \$300. Cannot three hundred persons be found who will give one dollar each? We would most earnestly press this subject on those who are able. Give us the means, and we will train up those under our care for God and the Church."

Warsaw—Rev. S. R. Child.

" Since my last report of April 1st, a beautiful Church edifice has been raised up among us. It is inclosed, and the floor laid; but we have no funds to finish it. Much of my time and labor have been given to this work. As we have had nothing but an old school-house for our services, we are very anxious to get our Church completed. It is believed that \$200 would enable us to use it, and a good congregation would at once be secured. Our people are few, and have done all they could. Where there are but four male communicants, could more be expected? The number of communicants in a Western parish is at no time a criterion of ministerial faithfulness. I may be allowed to say so when I state, that a number of communicants, equal to that which I found at this station four years ago, have removed; that we have never gained one by removal, and that none have been added from the families of Church members.

" I have visited destitute places and preached twelve times to good congregations."

*MICHIGAN.**Niles—Rev. Hiram Adams.*

“ OUR village, from local circumstances, has very considerably decreased in population. Our Church, as a consequence, for a season diminishes in the number of attendants on our services. During the last few months, and especially during the season of Lent, we may be thankful for a good degree of prosperity. Both the Sunday and week-day services were much better attended than in any previous year since I have had the charge of this interesting parish.”

Pontiac—Rev. O. Taylor.

“ In some respects, we have much to encourage us; but in many others, we have very much to discourage and perplex us. We need a new Church edifice. This is a want that is felt by the whole parish, but whether it will be possible to awaken them to a sense of their duty, remains to be determined.

“ Had it not been for the confident hope that better days were in store for us, I should long since have given up in despair and retired from the field. But I still have faith to believe that my hopes will ere long, in a measure, be realized, and that instead of being a Missionary station, we shall be able to do something more than we now do for the Church around us.”

Ypsilanti—Rev. J. A. Wilson.

“ This small parish is doing very well. It will require a very great effort if we succeed in building a parish. That effort is being made, and we have advanced far enough to assure us we shall not fail in the matter. I have a very interesting Sunday School in operation now, and two good libraries belonging to the parish. The parish library has 90 volumes, the Sunday School library 250 volumes.”

[From the parochial report to his Bishop, which was sent with the one to the office, we learn that the parish has “contributed \$1,000 towards the erection of a Parsonage,” and that the “parish in one year will own a house for its Pastor.”]

Tecumseh—Rev. W. M. Burton.

“ The peace and quietness which have uniformly prevailed in my congregations ever since I had the pleasure of becoming connected

with them as their pastor, are exerting a favorable influence upon the reputation of the Church in this community, and will, I trust, in due time, not a little add to her growth and prosperity, provided in other respects the conversation of her members be such as becometh the Gospel of Christ.

“Another circumstance, presenting the Church in these parishes in a favorable and inviting aspect, is the fact that for a series of years uninterruptedly they have had the services of the same pastor. Frequent removals and changes on the part of ministers are the bane of many parishes, especially in the West; and so long as this evil exists in so great a degree, it is in vain to look for any important and permanent extension of the Church.

“I have had charge of these parishes six years. This period is not long, it is true. Yet since I first came, the various denominations have had each no less than three or four ministers. This circumstance gives to us, in some degree, though we are small and weak, the appearance of greater permanence and stability than the other congregations, and, of course, has a tendency to prepare the minds of the community to look favorably upon the claims of the Church.

“Upon the whole, we have no serious cause for discouragement; but have much reason to hope that in due season, ‘if we faint not,’ we shall see the Church here established upon a firm and enduring foundation.”

WISCONSIN.

Fond du Lac—Rev. J. Sweet.

“THE growth of the parish is slow, as must be anticipated from all the circumstances of the case. Our average congregations are as large as those of other denominations in the place, who have been here much longer. But could I have been well, I do not doubt that we should be obliged to enlarge our Church building at once. Yet the ability of this congregation to pay a salary to their Rector is small. \$300 is all the Vestry can promise to pay. We have had to encounter the reaction of an over-effort to erect our Church, in consequence of which we have been obliged to abate our demands for money. The time is at

hand when we can begin again to exert ourselves, and then the means of the congregation will be somewhat increased.

“The population of the place is very little indication of what the strength of the Church ought to be, for we have a large number of Germans among us. The attendance at Church is more regular and constant than formerly ; still, compared with Eastern congregations, it is very fluctuating. But some are becoming more firmly grounded in principle, more conscientious, devout, and interested in the business of a holy life.”

IOWA.

Muscatine—Rev. J. Ufford.

“SINCE my last report, the condition of this parish has been improving. Our new Church is finished internally, and we are now occupying it. The population has increased, and is becoming more steady. Prejudice has, in a great measure, worn away. For these things we have reason to be, and I trust are, thankful. Truly may we say, ‘The Lord hath been gracious unto us, and hath blessed us.’

“Two subjects yet give us some degree of anxiety : 1st, we still owe considerable for our Church. For this some may blame us, but I trust those who have the good of the Church at heart, will rather approve of what we have done. The circumstances seemed to constrain to one of two courses—either to abandon all effort to build up the Church here, or to go on in faith and finish the building. We have done the latter, and trust that the Lord may dispose the hearts of those who are able to aid us in liquidating our debt.

“The other subject of anxiety is the smallness of our Church. The seats are all rented but two or three, and these are as good as taken. What are we now to do ? This is the chief obstacle now in our way, but the Lord can, and we trust will soon, remove it. I could say more in regard to the subject of Western Missions, but my hand is too unsteady. I am just recovering from the second attack of chill and fever. Myself and wife have been alternating with them for the last six weeks, with no servant and no nurse, and often compelled to wait upon each other when scarcely able to totter across the room. This constitutes one of the trials of

Missionary life. But it is the allotment of our Blessed Redeemer, and to bear and suffer for Him is indeed a privilege."

TEXAS.

Brownsville—Rev. Wm. Passmore.

THE Missionary at Brownsville, Texas, reports as follows for the half-year ending on the 1st of October next ensuing :—

"After much delay from the neglect of persons who promised to contribute to the building of a Church here, and the difficulty of getting mechanics to undertake the work on favorable terms, we have at length fairly begun our work. *This day* the work was begun, and it is hoped that in *three months from this time we will have THE SHELL of a Church.* Walls, roof, and floor are all that we dare contract for, unless we can get further assistance from abroad than what is likely to be realized from the still outstanding promises.

"I had hoped, by this time, to have resigned my appointment as Missionary, but the interruptions to our work, and the new rumors of trouble with Mexico, by unsettling the confidence of some of our people, will make it hazardous for me to run the risk yet. I shall now say no more on the subject of my resignation of my appointment, until the time when I can venture to do it arrives. I trust, however, that I shall be able to forego the stipend before very long. The congregation is still increasing, but the room which we now rent (the only one we can get) is so very uncomfortable, that we cannot expect the attendance to be greater than it is at present."

INTELLIGENCE.

[THE Bishop, with his wife, sailed in the steamship George Law, on Monday, February 20th, and left the following communication, with the request that it might be published in the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.]

From the Rt. Rev. T. F. Scott.

Within a few hours of sailing for my distant Mission, you

will pardon me for saying a few words to my brethren touching this work.

And I desire first of all to express my grateful sense of the fraternal spirit in which I have been received at all points since my designation to this responsible post. I feel greatly strengthened, as well as humbled, by the words of confidence and sympathy, as well as by the helping hand which has everywhere been extended. All this I carry with me as a pledge that this Mission will not be forgotten, either in the prayers or the contributions of the Church.

But there is one sorrowful fact in the midst of all these reflections—I have found no clergyman to accompany me to this field of labor—I go alone. True, there are three brethren already faithfully engaged in the Mission. But what are those for the Territories of Oregon and Washington? The Domestic Committee has authorized me at once to employ two suitable men, and to offer suitable salary and outfit. This number is urgently needed to organize the Mission efficiently. Who will come and share in our toil, and in our blessing? The time has been quite too short for me to make many personal applications; and these having failed, I take this method of propounding the question. I desire not to magnify the importance of this field above all others; but looking at its position, and the circumstances of its population, every one must perceive that this is the moment to enter it most effectually—when a given amount of faithful labor will yield the largest ultimate increase. Who will enter this open door?

Very true, it is a *distant* field, and a field of *labor*; but what is that to him who seeks only for the privilege of honoring his Lord and Master in the salvation of men? of proclaiming “the unsearchable riches of Christ,” by preaching “the glorious Gospel of the blessed God?” Such are the men we need to lay the foundations of the Church on the Pacific coast—to mould and develop the Christian character of its young States, under the sanctifying power of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Any packages which the friends of the Mission may desire to forward, may be sent to the care of *Stanford & Swords*, New-York, who will give them the proper direction by the earliest conveyance.

"Brethren, pray for us, that the Word of God may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you."

MISSIONARIES FOR OREGON.

The Domestic Committee has authorized Bishop Scott to take with him two Missionaries to his distant field; and the Bishop has already received pledges for the support of three fellow-laborers in his arduous and noble work. The call then is for *men*, not for *means*. The time has been when the cry was reversed. But now we have the means, and only want the men, "to make the wilderness and the solitary place glad for them, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose." Where shall the men be found? and when the call is made, "Whom shall I send? and who will go for us?" who is ready to say, in the spirit of self-sacrifice and persevering devotion, "Here am I, send me?" The field needs men—active, vigorous, patient, earnest, full of the spirit of their Master, and ready to do His work and will. It seems sad to send the Missionary Bishop forth alone, without a single heart or hand to cheer or to sustain. But he goes with good courage, and will be there, to welcome and lead on the band of faithful ones whom God shall move to join him in this distant field. May the Lord of the harvest send forth laborers into this part of His harvest, who shall sow and toil, in faith and patience, till they reap in joy and shout the harvest home, in the garner of Heaven, and the resurrection of the just.

VISIT OF BISHOP SCOTT AND THE SECRETARY TO BOSTON.

The Rt. Rev. T. F. Scott, D. D., Missionary Bishop to Oregon and Washington, made a visit to Boston, with the Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee, on Septuagesima Sunday, February 10th. They were kindly received by the Bishop of Massachusetts, and such of the clergy as they had the pleasure to see. The Bishop preached in Trinity Church in the morning and St. Paul's in the afternoon; the Secretary preached in St. Paul's in the morning and Grace Church in the afternoon. On each occasion the cause of Domestic Missions was presented with a special reference to the Oregon Mission. The presence and services of the Missionary Bishop produced a happy and

decided influence, strengthening the conviction that he has the power and the will to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, and to do good service in that arduous and distant field. We doubt not his visit will be so remembered in Boston, as to produce a lasting interest in his mission, and to secure for it substantial fruits of sympathy and liberality.

On their return, the Bishop and Secretary were very kindly received at Hartford, by Bishops Brownell and Williams, and the clergy; but they were prevented from having any public meeting.

ASPECT OF THE WORK.

The cause of Domestic Missions seems, after reaching a low ebb, to have received new life, and to be everywhere regarded with interest and favor. The greatness of the work, the vastness of the field, the return of unity and confidence, and the disposition to work rather than contend, and to see how near Christian hearts and hands may come together, rather than how far they may be alienated from each other, all give earnest of the best issues and happiest results. The Committee desires to conduct their great and important work with energy, unity, conciliation, and a single eye to the best interests of the Church and the glory of God. To this end, they ask for the lively interest, the cordial co-operation, and fervent prayers of all who have at heart the extension and building up of our Holy Church.

FAREWELL MEETING TO THE MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

We have only time and space to say, that a very interesting Farewell Meeting for Bishop Scott was held on Sunday evening, the 19th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, which was promptly and kindly granted for the purpose.

The Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop presided, and opened the meeting with appropriate devotions.

He then presented to the meeting the Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, who, in some extended and impressive remarks on a portion of 2 Cor., ch. viii., 1-6, dwelt on the importance of self-consecration, in order to the interest, effort, and alms which are need-

ed for the spread of the Gospel and the progress of the Church. The impression made by the Bishop's timely and affecting farewell discourse will long dwell in the memories and hearts of those who were present, and be fruitful, as we doubt not, hereafter, in a lively interest and earnest prayers for him in his arduous and distant field.

The Bishop was followed by the Rev. William Richmond, who, from his sojourn in Oregon, was enabled to bear his testimony to the wants and prospects of that far-off field, especially as to the importance of building churches, in order to the establishment of the Church, and the encouragement of her struggling Missionaries.

The Secretary and General Agent was kindly presented by Bishop Wainwright, and dwelt on the encouragement afforded by returning unity, and its substantial proof, by the flowing in of steadily increasing funds. He also dwelt on the great need of men, made an appeal to Christian parents, especially to pious mothers, to consecrate at least one son, as Samuel was devoted by his mother for the work and office of the Ministry, and called on others to redeem their first-born, by sending a Missionary in their stead. He bade farewell and God-speed to Bishop Scott, in the name of the Domestic Committee and of the large congregation, and we doubt not that the impression made by the meeting will be salutary and happy, in increasing and continuing a deep and lively interest in this important and promising Mission. A collection was made for the Oregon Mission, amounting to \$350.

The Church of the Ascension had previously appropriated its annual collection, with the consent of the Domestic Committee, towards the salary of Bishop Scott, the amount of which was \$1,187 87.

DIFFICULTIES OF MISSIONARY WORK IN THE WEST.

The following communication contains many suggestions worthy of the attention of our brethren of the clergy, and some facts which may serve to show the laity why the progress of the work in Western Dioceses is not more rapid than it is. Some local allusions render it unwise to give the name of the writer or

the station ; but it comes from one who speaks of that which he does know, and who has experienced some of the trials to which he alludes :—

The Church in this place has serious difficulties to encounter. Through its past misfortunes it has not very highly commended itself to the tastes of this people, while in the mean time the denominations have gained the ascendant in numbers, wealth, and influence. In addition to this, the men of greatest wealth and influence take no apparent interest in religious service of any kind. These men are, in general, of that advanced age that serious impressions are seldom effectually made, and especially when they avoid all the means God has appointed to that end. Those, again, who have not imbibed the spirit of the Church, usually, when they attend religious service, do so rather as a pastime than otherwise ; hence, they seek those places of religious resort where they find the greatest throng, and where their entertainment for an hour will be the richest to their peculiar tastes, and cause themselves the least personal effort to obtain it. To keep up a rival interest, therefore, with the thousand counter attractions, requires the most faithful effort of the highest order of tact and talent.

From my brief experience and observation in Missionary life in the West, I am convinced, that would a minister be eminently successful as a pioneer, he must not only possess fervent piety, but also abilities of no ordinary character. He is called upon to cultivate his social nature to a high degree, and yet in its exercise to guard his actions with the utmost caution. His parishioners must be frequently visited, and yet he must love, and be faithful to his study. To make the Liturgy attractive to the listless hearer, and enforce its hallowed sentiment and beauties upon his mind and heart, require an elegant and impressive reader. His sermons, while they should be plain and practical, and suited to the immediate wants of the hearer, require to be written in the “nervous style,” as peculiarly fitted to the genius of the West. Though he should not pander to a vulgar taste, yet pure eloquence should be sought and cultivated, in which correct and lively action should form an important part ; for the Western hearer, being especially fond of this part of eloquence, it contributes largely in drawing the crowd under Gospel influence.

Among the first and most available of his labors, he will find that of sustaining ably and constantly the music of the Church. This calls out many who would not otherwise attend service. In the Sunday School he must be always in person, first and foremost, and faithfully deal out catechetical instruction. He must keep a vigilant eye on his Sunday School and Parish Libraries. These fountains should be kept abundantly replenished with sweet and healing waters, and all be invited and encouraged to drink from them continually ; while, in a discreet manner, they should find their way to the palates of those who never enter God's holy temple, to awaken them to reflection, and induce them to "taste and see that the Lord is good."

THE JEWS.

THE Board of Missions, at its last Session, passed the following resolution :—

"That all money transmitted to the Treasurers of the Domestic or Foreign Committee, for the Conversion of the Jews, not otherwise designated, shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews in London."

The mover of the resolution, the Rev. Dr. Lee, of Rochester, in order to carry out the idea which the Board had sanctioned, has written to the Secretaries of the Society in London, informing them of the action, and suggesting that some information as to the operations of the Society would, under the circumstances, be useful.

In reply to his communication, Captain Henry L. Layard, in the name of the Society, accepts "this earnest of the sympathy and confidence of our brethren of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America," hailing it "as an omen for good that in these last days the Episcopal Churches of America and England are thus united in the holy object of sending the Gospel to the lost sheep of the House of Israel, thereby together participating in the blessing promised to them that bless Israel and seek their good." As it is desirable that those who are still occasionally sending contributions to the Domestic Treasury should understand that, by the resolution above referred to, their funds will be transmitted to the Society in England, and that those who are interested in this work may see what is being done by that

Society, we append the following extracts from a pamphlet sent by Captain Layard to the Rev. Dr. Lee :—

Object.

“ The object of this Society is, to make known the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to the lost sheep of the House of Israel.

Means.

“ The means used by the Society are the following :—

“ THE HOLY SCRIPTURES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

“ have been extensively distributed in the Hebrew, Jewish, and other languages. The Society has published two useful editions of the Hebrew Bible ; and has thus introduced the Word of God into Jewish families and schools, as well as into the hands of private individuals. There were no editions previously in existence, suitable for general distribution ; the Hebrew Bible was not within the reach of the great body of the Jews.

“ THE NEW TESTAMENT

“ has been carefully translated into Hebrew, and also into the important and widely-diffused vernacular language called Jewish, or Judeo-Polish. Three editions of the Hebrew New Testament are published. The Gospel has thus been for the first time presented to the Jews in the language of the law and the prophets.

“ THE PRAYER-BOOK OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

“ has been translated into Hebrew,—is in course of circulation amongst the Jews in all parts of the world,—is used in the Hebrew Daily Service at the Episcopal Jews’ Chapel in London, in the Mission Church at Jerusalem, and in some other stations ; and bears testimony to the Jews that our Service is strictly Scriptural, that our worship is in no respect idolatrous, that our religion is derived exclusively from the Word of God, and that our hopes are founded upon the promises made to Abraham and the Fathers.

“ BOOKS AND TRACTS,

“ in reference, as well to the errors and traditions, as to the condition and prospects of the Jewish nation, have been extensively circulated ; by which, on the one hand, Christians have been instructed and stirred up to a deeper sense of the obligations and encouragements of the Church to seek the salvation of the Jews, and on the other, the Jews have been invited and directed to an earnest inquiry into the evidences and doctrines of Christianity. Many valuable publications, on both of these interesting subjects, may be obtained at the Society’s house.

“ FOREIGN MISSIONS TO THE JEWS

“ are established in the three Continents of the Old World, in which are engaged twenty Clergymen, fifty Lay Missionary Agents, Bible and Tract Distributors and Schoolmasters, besides a Physician and Medical Assistants, and those who are similarly engaged in the United Kingdom. Fifty of these are Christian Israelites.

“ FOREIGN SCHOOLS FOR HEBREW CHILDREN,

“ of which the principal are established in the Grand Duchy of Posen. There are here ten schools for daily instruction, in which the number of Jewish children, under Christian teaching, fluctuate between 400 and 600 annually. Thus in many youthful minds the seed of the Gospel is sown.

“ THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND THE HOSPITAL AT JERUSALEM.

“ These establishments are of the greatest importance to the success of the Mission. The former is intended for receiving converts and inquirers, and afford-

ing them, besides spiritual instruction, the means of qualifying them to obtain a future livelihood, by providing lodging, boarding, and clothing for apprentices. The Hospital was established for the relief of the sick and destitute Jews at Jerusalem. It contains two large wards, one for men, and the other for women, with accommodation for twenty-four beds ; it was opened for the reception of patients on December 12, 1844. All the officers and agents connected with the Medical Department avail themselves of every suitable opportunity to convey to the minds of those receiving benefit from the establishment, that it is to the principles of *Christianity alone*, and not to any mere *philanthropic* effort, that they are indebted for this benevolent consideration.

“ THE HOME MISSION

“ provides for Missionary visits, and distribution of Scriptures and Tracts among the Jews in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, and other places. In London, the Operative Jewish Converts’ Institution affords an important opening for direct Missionary labor.

“ HEBREW SCHOOLS, PALESTINE PLACE.

“ In these Schools 100 Hebrew boys and girls are maintained, clothed, and educated in the faith of Christ. Upwards of 400 have been placed out as apprentices, or in respectable service. Those who have been distinguished by good conduct and proficiency in learning, have the opportunity of qualifying themselves to become masters or mistresses of schools, or for other similar employment. At present some are actually Schoolmasters, Scripture Readers, or preparing for Missionary work to their brethren.

Success.

“ The success which has attended this Society has been great under the Divine blessing.

“ CHANGE IN THE TONE AND FEELING OF THE JEWS TOWARDS CHRISTIANITY.

“ The labors of the Society for so many years have produced a most happy change in the tone and feeling of the Jews towards Christianity. Those who still reject it, understand better its doctrines and its precepts ; and are especially much more kind towards their brethren, whose conscientious convictions have led them to confess Christ. From the Holy City, (where the London Society’s Mission led to the establishment of the *Jerusalem Bishopric*, and the appointment of one of the Society’s Missionaries, himself a Hebrew by birth, to be the first Bishop,) Mr. Nicolayson writes : ‘Whatever the rulers of the Jews may attempt against us, they cannot make them break off all intercourse with us ; and if our testimony would not be heard, it would yet be felt. Our very existence here as an organized Hebrew Christian Church, is a witness to them of the ‘truth as it is in Jesus.’ They cannot now charge Scriptural Christianity with idolatry ; nor make the people believe any longer that Jesus taught apostacy from the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, while they see descendants of those Patriarchs, as baptized Christians, still worship the God of their fathers, in the very language and terms of ancient inspiration, as recorded by the prophets and minstrels of Israel.’

“ The eagerness with which Jews of all classes avail themselves of the relief offered to them by the medical department of the Jerusalem Mission, has roused the apprehensions of their rulers, lest this aspect of the religion of Christ should prove too powerful and convincing an argument of its true character and principles, and they exert themselves to the utmost to counteract its influence. A Jew at Damascus declared on his dying bed, ‘that by what he had experienced from the Christians at the Hospital, and from what he had heard of the doctrines of Jesus of Nazareth, he was fully convinced that it was no other than the Messiah who was long promised to our forefathers by the prophets, “ who shall redeem Israel from all their iniquities.” ’

“ At the Episcopal Jews’ Chapel, in *London*, no occasion of public worship passes which is not marked by the attendance of unbaptized Jews, in various

stages of inquiry. The place itself is an object of interest, which induces many, both English and Foreign Jews, to visit it, and this more especially during the celebration of their own great festivals.

" The questions of the oral law, Jewish emancipation, and reform, keep all *Germany* alive. The Jewish mind is thoroughly roused ; all are striving after something, they know not what. In the great struggle many fall away to infidelity, but many also find rest for their souls in the promises of the Gospel. A letter from *Berlin* mentions that on a late occasion a Jew, in conversation with a Missionary, lamented the change taking place among his nation in these words :— ' There are many families now in M——, whose relatives are baptized, and it is no longer considered such a degradation to have apostates belonging to a family. Our children will certainly not spit at the mention of the name of Jesus in *יע'לֵי* (a certain prayer), for they mention this name daily in Christian, and alas ! also in Jewish schools. The name becomes perfectly familiar to them ; they grow up with their Christian school-fellows, and, alas ! also eat with them.' And on being asked what he would say to his son becoming a Christian, he replied :— ' I shall be much grieved that a great-grandson of a Commentator on the *Schulchan Arach* should be a Christian. But what can I do ? Even Isaac had an Esau, and blessed him nevertheless ; and so shall I bless my son.' And on more than one occasion, when the *Colporteur* attached to the *Berlin Mission* (himself a proselyte) had been surrounded by large numbers of Jews, who replied to his Scriptural arguments with scorn and sneers directed against himself, the *Mission*, and proselytes generally—some Jew present has lifted his voice in defence of the *Gospel* against the attacks of his brethren, exhorting them to search the *Scriptures* and read the *New Testament* for themselves.

" The *Missionary* journeys in *Poland* are particularly successful. Crowds of Jews assemble in the *Missionary*'s lodgings to hear and dispute ; and thousands of books and tracts are circulated. The *Missionaries* in this country have reported a remarkable circumstance, which speaks volumes, and must make a deep impression on every Christian who has the conversion of *Israel* at heart. A learned Jew, two days before his death, when his relatives and acquaintances besought him to say something to them, by way of remembrance, said, after a short time spent in thought,—

" ' Now, my beloved, listen to me. I die certain of two things, but uncertain of one, viz., *I am certain that I die a Jew ! I am certain that my grandchildren will die Christians ; but I am uncertain whether my sons will die as Jews or Christians.*'

" CONVERSIONS.

" Nothing can be more just than the observation, that ' our question—interest-ing and encouraging as it otherwise may be—ought not to be, *How many Jews have been baptized ?* but, *What progress has the Gospel made among the mass of the Jews ?*' It is also well known that *Missionaries* are not usually called to baptize converts. This is the proper work for the local clergy. Many of our most devoted, most faithful, and, we may perhaps truly say, most successful laborers, have never had an opportunity to act as *pastors* of congregations, their especial work being a *preparatory* one. Still, the numerous conversions actually known, attest that the *Gospel* is not preached, nor the Word of God distributed in vain. The *Baptismal Register* of the *Episcopal Jews' Chapel* contains a list of above 592 of the Jewish nation, received into the *Church of Christ* by baptism. Besides these, many *Israelites* have been baptized in different parts of the kingdom, of whom we have no accurate account. Is it no evidence of the Divine blessing on the work in general, that although forty years ago there was not, as far as we know, a *single clergyman* in the *Church of England* of the house of *Israel*, since that time *fifty* have been ordained in that *Church* ? Of these fifty, the majority are now laboring as *stated pastors* over Christian congregations in this country, some in our colonies, or as *Missionaries* to the heathen, and nine as *Missionaries* to the Jews. Among the agents employed by the *Society*, fifty are believing *Israelites*. There is good reason to believe that at the present moment there are living in *London* at least *two thousand* of the descendants of *Abraham*, who are united with us in the profession of faith in our blessed *Saviour*.

" As a proof that similar encouragement is met with on the Continent, where

the Jews are more numerous, we quote the testimony of Dr. Tholuck, an eminent Professor in the Prussian University of Halle. He says—

“ It is an undoubted matter of fact, that more proselytes have been made during the last twenty years than since the first ages of the Church. No one can deny it on the Continent, and no one, I am sure, will deny it. Not only in Germany, but also in Poland, there has been the most astonishing success, and I can bear testimony to what has come under my own observation in the capital of Silesia, my native place, where there have been many conversions. In this capital I shall speak only of such individuals as I am acquainted with myself in the profession to which I belong. In the University of *Breslau* there are three professors who were formerly Israelites: a professor of philology, a professor of chemistry, and a professor of philosophy; there is, besides, a clergyman, who professes the Gospel, who was a Jew. In my present station at *Halle*, there are no less than five professors, formerly Jews; one of medicine, one of mathematics, one of law, and two of philology. I might show that some of the Jewish conversions have taken place amongst men of the highest literary attainment; and, amongst others, I might mention Dr. Neander, Dr. Branis, and Dr. Stahl; all persons of the highest scientific reputation, and faithful followers of our Lord Jesus Christ.”

“ The number of converts from Judaism in Berlin alone is estimated at 2,500; they fill all ranks and stations, are found in all the ministerial departments, in every trade and branch of business.”

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

THE Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from Jan. 15, 1854, to Feb. 15, 1854:—

Maine.

Dresden—St. John's..... 3 00

New-Hampshire.

Claremont—Trinity..... 25 00
Manchester—St. Michael's..... 10 00 35 00

Vermont.

Factory Point—Zion Ch..... 5 00
" Or..... 2 50
" Cal..... 2 50
Vergennes—St. Paul's..... 5 00 15 00

Massachusetts.

Marblehead—St. Michael's..... 25 00
Swansea—Christ Ch..... 10 00 35 00

Rhode Island.

Newport—St. Paul's..... 5 00
Providence—St. John's, an invalid member..... 1 00 6 00

Connecticut.

Guilford—Christ Ch..... 15 00
Meriden—St. Andrew's..... 20 00
North Guilford—St. John's..... 7 00
Sharon—Christ Ch..... 4 00
Stratford—Christ Ch..... 15 00
Tariffville—Trinity..... 2 00 63 00

New-York.

Albany—Grace Ch..... 8 57
Athens—Trinity Ch..... 5 00
Brooklyn—St. Peter's, S. S..... 4 25
Brownsville—St. Paul's..... 12 85
Castleton—St. Paul's, S. S..... 27 00

<i>Dexter</i> —All Saints.....	3 15
<i>Huntington</i> —St. John's.....	6 60
<i>New-York</i> —Ch. of the Ascension,* Special, Oregon, \$100; Cal., \$1; Undesignated, $\frac{1}{2}$, (appropriated by the Domestic Com., in accordance with the wishes of the Rector and Wardens), towards the salary of Bishop Scott, Oregon, \$1087 87.....	1188 87
An attendant at.....	50 00
St. Mark's offerings.....	1 50
Do. for Iowa.....	10 00
St. Michael's.....	21 25
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Christ Ch., add'l, 8 00	
<i>Troy</i> —Christ Ch., a member.....	2 00
<i>West Farms</i> —Grace Ch.....	6 75
<i>Whitehall</i> —St. Paul's.....	28 00
	1472 51

New-Jersey.

<i>Middletown</i> —Christ Ch.....	4 09
<i>Morristown</i> —St. Peter's, add'l.....	1 00
<i>Newark</i> —"House of Prayer".....	20 00
Trinity.....	46 68
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Christ Ch.....	40 00
<i>Orange</i> —St. Mark's.....	70 00
<i>Red Bank</i> —Trinity.....	5 68
<i>Shrewsbury</i> —Christ Ch.....	11 00
<i>South Trenton</i> —St. Paul's.....	15 00
	213 45

Pennsylvania.

<i>Easton</i> —Trinity.....	7 50
<i>Germantown</i> —"J. C.".....	100 00
<i>New-Milford</i> —St. Mark's.....	9 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Christ Ch.....	125 00
	241 50

Delaware.

<i>Middletown</i> —St. Ann's.....	5 00
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Maryland.

<i>Baltimore</i> —Christ Ch., a member.....	10 00
<i>Dorchester Co.</i> —Great Choptank Parish.....	5 00

* The Committee would also state, that, in addition to the above, there has been placed at its disposal, by the Juvenile Miss. Society of the Church of the Ascension, \$89 72, to be disposed of as follows:—

For E. K. S. Sunday School libraries, viz. —
Two for Bishop Scott, of Oregon.

Three for Missionaries, at the disposal of Dom Com.
Three for ditto, at disposal of Rector of Ascension; the sum of \$6, deposited with the Treasurer of Domestic Committee, to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, in London, under the resolution of the Board of Missions, passed 21st Oct., 1853; and \$2 72 for the expenses of transportation of the libraries. Which sum, added to the collection above, makes a total from the Church of the Ascension of \$1,327 59.

<i>St. Alban's</i> —Institute Chapel...	7 00		Florida.	
<i>St. Mary's Co.</i> —King and Queen Pa.	5 00		<i>St. Augustine</i> —Trinity.....	22 50
<i>Washington, D.C.</i> —Josh. Ingle, Esq.	10 00			
<i>Worcester Pa.</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50	43 50		
			Louisiana.	
			<i>Rapides</i> —St. James's.....	45 80
			Tennessee.	
			<i>Knoxville</i> —St. John's.....	20 00
			Ohio.	
			<i>Dayton</i> —Christ Ch.....	4 30
			<i>Piqua</i> —St. James's.....	15 00 19 30
			Indiana.	
			<i>Indianapolis</i> —Christ Ch.....	18 05
			<i>Madison</i> —Christ Ch.....	20 00
			<i>Vincennes</i> —St. James's.....	6 00 44 05
			Illinois.	
			<i>Farm Ridge</i> —St. Andrew's.....	2 86
			<i>Ottawa</i> —Christ Ch.....	4 30 7 16
			Wisconsin.	
			<i>Milwaukee</i> —St. Paul's and S. S., for Or.....	37 73
			<i>Racine</i> —St. Luke's, for Or.....	12 49
			<i>Waukesha</i> —St. Matthew's.....	4 00 54 22
			Arkansas.	
			<i>Little Rock</i> —Christ Ch.....	36 70
			Legacies.	
			From the Ex'or of J. J. Moore, late of Sumter, S.C., through J. K. Sass, Esq., rec. agent in Charleston.....	25 00
			Miscellaneous.	
			From the Epis. Miss. Ass., for the West, to be paid to Missionaries.....	625 00
			Anonymous.....	2 00
			Interest on Kentucky bonds.....	300 00
			"R. P. M." $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
			"A Friend to Missions," for the Epis. Miss. Association.....	10 00 942 00
			Total	\$4398 95
			Total since Oct. 1st, 1853.....	\$20237 77

* To the order of the Episcopal Missionary Association for the West, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church.

MARCH, 1854.

AFRICA: ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE remarkable manner in which public attention, especially among commercial classes, has recently been drawn to the continent of AFRICA, is evinced, among other ways, by the frequent articles on the subject now found in the secular press of this country and of England. That attention has in England already been followed by important practical results; and it is now evident that the seemingly abortive efforts on the part of the government and of individuals of that country, to explore the coast and the interior of Africa, have been far from fruitless. Enough of information was gathered from those enterprises to show what were the resources of that vast continent; and to open these, the energies of Englishmen are now actively engaged. But a year ago, a monthly line of steamers was established between England and the Western Coast of Africa; and so rapidly has the trade been increased by this regular communication, that another line has been added, so that now steamers are leaving England for the coast twice in each month. While we write, we see it announced that British consular agents are to be stationed at all the accessible points along the coast, including those in the American colonies: so that within six months' time we confidently expect to hear that not only Monrovia, but Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas have been adopted as places of call for the English mail steamers. The certain result must be, the immediate enlargement of the business of these places, and as a necessary

consequence, the diversion of that business from the United States to Great Britain. For once the proverbial enterprise of the American people seems at fault; and we are negligently looking on, to see others availing themselves of that lucrative traffic, which our connection with the colonies would seem to mark as naturally our own. But while, as American citizens, we cannot but regret the supineness of our government and people in reference to this matter, we still must rejoice at events which are tending so manifestly to open that quarter of the world to Christian light and effort, and the benefits of which our own Missionaries will immediately feel, in their increased personal convenience and comfort.

But we are wandering from our object, which is to present to our readers a sketch which we find in the *National Intelligencer* of

The Physical Geography of Africa.

“When we view Africa as a whole, as a land surface, it presents the appearance of an immense Archipelago, the islands separated by seas of sand as far as known, and a marked contrast to all the other great land surface of the earth to which we have given the title of continent. All the central regions, as far as known or inferred from theory, are much more incapable of civilized, or indeed of savage or barbarous population, than if really expanses of water; it is of all continental surfaces the most compact. With an outline exceeding fourteen thousand miles, its shores are not indented by one deep bay, much less gulf, the Red Sea merely separating Africa from Asia.

“Within this immense perimeter is included eight millions of square miles, or fully one-fourth of all the land area of the earth. The peculiar constitution of Africa will be seen, dimly, we may admit, but much more correct in outline and inner great divisions, than as usually described in our books or delineated on our maps, when viewed as stated above. To commence on

“The Northern Portion,

“we may note that where it is traversed by the Tropic of Cancer it is fifty degrees in breadth, which, excepting the eastern border, including the valley of the Nile and a narrow slip along the Red Sea of about 400 miles, the residue, 3,000 miles in extent, is, as far as known, an immense expanse of sand and rock. This tropic line traverses the great northern Sahara, or Desert of Africa, with a mean breadth rather exceeding than falling under 800 miles—area 2,400,000 square miles—incomparably more difficult to pass over than the widest ocean of the world. Its fearful immensity may be shown by comparative scale to far exceed the whole breadth of North America under similar latitudes; and more, that this great sea (ocean we might say) of sand operates, to all useful interests, an utter barrier between the northern habitable border of Africa and the residue of that singular region.

“The Canary Islands, in about north latitude 28.29, is evidently the extension westward of that extensive, though narrow northern border of Africa,

which, under the name of Morocco, or country of the Moors, rises in North-western Africa, and with a breadth in no part of 400 miles, and a mean breadth fully estimated at 200 miles in width—area 500,000 square miles—skirts all Northern Africa to the Straits of Suez, in a distance of 2,500 miles. This immense land has never, within times known to history, been but twice under the political power of one people at one time. It was the Egypt, Libia, Numidia, Mauritania, &c., of the Romans. The Saracens of the eighth century swept over it in all its extent. In some part Christian before the Mohammedan conquest, this lengthened region since the latter event is either still Mohammedan or barbarous.

“The Second Border Region of Africa,

“between the Great Northern Sahara and the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean, varying in breadth from 200 to 500 miles, comprises on the north Egypt, on the south Ethiopia, of ancient, and Abyssinia of modern geography. This eastern habitable part of Africa, as far as known, has a general length of 15 or 1,600 miles—something exceeding 640,000 square miles.

“Thus we find that, estimated at its greatest combined extent, the arable border of Africa, from the Canary Islands to the sources of the Nile, in a distance of about 4,000 miles, is perhaps rather overrated at 1,190,000 square miles.

The Liberia Region.

“Crossing the vast interior deserts and reaching the Atlantic coast, and what we may designate the Liberia region, we have a country bounded west by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Gulf of Guinea, and north and east by the great interior deserts. Length from south to north 800 miles, width east and west 1,800 miles, area 1,280,000 square miles.

“This is the region which has gained political individual importance by being the seat of the United States colony of Liberia, and ought in our books to receive what no region of Africa of anything like equal extent ever has received, a general definite name, but which, to save circumlocution, we here call Liberia.

“It is to all habitable purposes an island, bounded on two sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the two others by oceans of sand. Longitude 10° west, and 6½° north, traverses Liberia, near Monrovia. It is drained by two rivers, each of considerable length, of course; the Senegal flowing into the Atlantic Ocean very near the extreme western cape of Africa, and the Joliba, Niger, or Black River, rising about two hundred miles from the northern part of Liberia, flows directly inland upwards of one thousand miles to Timbuctoo, beyond which its course is uncertain, but supposed to be the same river called the Quorra, falling into the Gulf of Guinea, and if so, it must have an entire course of two thousand miles.

“We have regarded Liberia, as we have extended the term, as in all essential respects an island, with the exception that it is accessible only from the Atlantic. To illustrate this observation, we may state that in every direction inland, the region under review is followed by a circle of desert from one to two thousand miles; and, to traverse an expanse of such deserts as those of Central Africa, one thousand miles, is far more difficult than three thousand of an ocean. But to return to our general review.

The Southern Portion of the Continent.

“From the region of Liberia to the Cape of Good Hope, the western coast of Africa, in a general distance of two thousand six hundred miles, has only

made ten degrees of longitude eastward, and with not a single deep bay, or the reception of a river of any noticeable magnitude, or length, or volume. In this distance the continent is crossed by the equator over an unbroken expanse, thirty degrees of latitude wide, of desert. Southwardly from the equator, the geographical character of Africa is fully maintained. Scattered and very limited tracts, which are in themselves deserts, skirt the coasts, whilst all within are, and have been in all known past time, swept over by the winds of desolation. Such is the character of a section of the land surface of the earth, spreading over two millions two hundred thousand square miles.

"Taken as a whole, Africa, as far as we can retrace its colonization by man, was among the first seats of civilization. Egypt, on the only river of the first class it contains, was from the dawn of time to this day only a lengthened oasis, extended southward, and followed by Ethiopia, (Abyssinia,) and as yet by tracts unknown southwardly.

"But, to close this rather long article, and taking Africa as it really is, it is a vast sand surface, but for means of human residence, a congeries of islands over a vast sea of sand. One or more of those islands offer a home to the race whose parents were the primitive inhabitants. The very mention of such return opens views of the past and future too vast to admit even a glance at the present. It is the great idea of this age."

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

By the last mail from SHANGHAI, which brings intelligence to the middle of November, we learn that our hopes of a speedy restoration of tranquillity have not been realized. The Imperialists had come down from the interior in great force, with a view to a recovery of the city; and although the insurgents were successful in keeping possession, still the assailants remained in their intrenchments, and continued skirmishes were the consequence. The presence of several foreign men-of-war, anchored near the precincts of the American Mission, (at some distance from the city proper,) afforded ample protection to our Missionaries, and to others who had taken refuge with them, but their usual services in the city were of course interrupted. The Chapel recently erected on their own premises, however, afforded them an opportunity to assemble regularly for public worship, and the ordinary duties of the school were, with some hindrances, continued. We extract from Mr. NELSON's Journal large portions written during the period of this daily public commotion and strife. The first is of another character, being an account of

The Last Hours of a Pious Seaman.

Yesterday, one of the sailors of the American sloop-of-war Saratoga sent for me early in the morning to talk with him. And to my gratification, he

really gave evidence, as well as I could judge, of being a sincere and enlightened Christian. He seemed very near his end. He and the physician so thought. It was truly delightful to see him as he lay upon the deck, surrounded by many who cared for none of these things, manifesting the most entire trust in God his Saviour, and without any hardihood, being perfectly satisfied to die, confidently hoping it would be far better for him. While I was there, he indicated to one of the officers his will as to the disposal of his effects and the wages due him. And after providing for the payment of one or two small debts, he desired that the remainder, a considerable sum, should be given to the cause of Missions. He said he always wished to give what he could to the Lord, for it was all the Lord's. And then he spoke with earnestness and beauty of the glory of Christ's Kingdom being spread throughout the world. He asked me to baptize him, and conversed a little while upon this subject; but by that time he became drowsy, and soon fell into a sound sleep.

After waiting an hour or two, and finding he did not awake, I left, and returned in the evening. Just as I got there, he roused up, and again asked me to baptize him, but before it could be done he fell back into a sleep. To-day I called again to see him, but he was still in a kind of stupor. There was a young man nursing this sick one with great kindness and attention, whom I had seen before at our Sunday night service, and found him very piously inclined. This state of his mind, I learned, was produced in him through the instrumentality of this sick man, who had instructed him and given him Baxter's Call to read, which had been made an awakening call to him. His sick friend, and for aught I know, his spiritual father, commended him particularly to my care and instruction, saying that he thought a great deal of him, and had tried to teach him as well as he knew how. So God works His will and makes His grace to be known for good to them that love Him, and that "behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

Expected Departure of Mr. McClatchie, of the Church Missionary Society.

Sunday, 18th Sept.—At this morning's service in the city, the congregation was small and very attentive, and seemed eager, in this time of commotion, to get hold of something they could rest upon. Many inquired afterwards what was to be done now in this troublous time. I could only try and point them to an abode of rest and quietness, and to the way by which they might reach it. Mr. McClatchie came in about this time, and told me he expected next Sunday to have a baptism of a man who had been his sexton for some time, and of one other person. He asked me to take charge of this man, after he (Mr. McClatchie) went away. He expects to sail with his family for England in a short time. Some days ago he requested me to take charge of his communicants, and keep them until he returns himself and takes them. The afternoon congregation was better than the one in the morning, and their attention very good. On my way home I learned that the steamer had arrived and brought two new Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, with their wives, to reside at this place.

First Baptism by a Native Clergyman.

Sunday, 25th.—Mr. McClatchie being too unwell to baptize his candidates to-day, he asked me to see to it; and as he had thought it would be gratifying to Chai to perform the baptism, it was so arranged, and at our regular afternoon service in the city, Chai, for the first time, administered this rite, and to one of his own countrymen reclaimed, as we trust, from the darkness of heathenism, and made free with the light and liberty of the Gospel. This is the first baptism performed by a Protestant Episcopal native clergyman in China.

Attack of the Imperialists.

Sept. 29th.—The Imperialists from the interior have arrived here in considerable number, with the design of recovering this city from the rebels, and to-day they commenced a brisk and continued firing on the southern part of the city from their boats on the river; the most of which was in full view of our Mission, and some two or three miles distant. Some of their balls flew about the houses of some of the Missionaries within and without the city. In consequence of which several of the Missionary ladies have come over to take up quarters among us, as our buildings are out of the range of the firing. The gentlemen think it best to stay by their houses, to prevent their being plundered. One lady is still in the city.

Friday, 30th.—This morning the Imperialists made a demonstration at the north gate of the city, quite a large body coming to that quarter, and having something of a fight close around Mr. Yates's house, of the Baptist Mission. I went over to Mr. Cunningham's, Methodist, and Mr. Yates's, just after the fight, and saw numbers of the Imperialists with their war implements, thickly crowding the roads, and about the fields and houses in the vicinity. The rebels also were standing in numbers on the city walls, and there was a parleying going on between the two parties. A heavy rain coming up and continuing some time, rather settled the matter for that time, and the Imperialists gradually retired from the field. Some were wounded in the skirmish of the morning, and carried to Dr. Lockhart's hospital.

Saturday, Oct. 1st.—Some firing was kept up last night, and this morning early a fight began close around the houses of the Baptist Mission, which lasted several hours, many of their balls striking Messrs. Yates and Cabaniss' houses, these gentlemen being within them at the time. The firing from the boats on the southeast part of the city was also kept up steadily; during all which Mr. Pearcey and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, of the Baptist Mission, were in the city, not having been able to get out, as the gates were all closed, and they could not get them opened. But after the firing was over to-day, they managed to see the head-man, and get authority to pass the gate, and they all got out and came down to our quarters.

Mr. Culbertson and family also came down, so that all the ladies now are out of the immediate vicinity of the fighting, and most of the American Missionary ladies are staying in our Mission.

Sunday, Oct. 2d.—To-day the city gates being all closed, it was impracticable to have our services in the city, and for the first time, I suppose, since Missionaries first began to preach in Shanghai, there was no preaching there. There was service, of course, in our school chapel, and perhaps at other places without the city. In the afternoon Mr. Roberts, of Canton, and myself walked up to the boats of the Imperialists, some two or three miles from here, on the Soo Chow stream, and distributed some books among them. There were said to be 5,000 men. They snatched the books, according to Chinese custom. At our English service this evening, the presence of so many of our friends increased our congregation considerably.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.—Several of us made an effort to get into the city to-day. We got a note from the Consulate to the head of the insurgents, and went to the little east gate, which was closed, as we expected, and the men on the wall said we could not get in. We pressed the matter, and they sent our letter in to the head-man; and after waiting some time, an answer came to the intent that going in and out we might meet with inconvenience, and requesting us to wait two or three days. So we returned, and afterwards learned that about that time a fight commenced near the west gate. In the afternoon I went with a boat, and got the various boxes that came for us in the "Bay State." Our usual gathering at Miss Jones's, this evening, was made more pleasant, as well as fuller, by the company of our friends.

A Sight of the Imperialists.

Friday, Oct. 7.—This afternoon Mr. Keith and myself took the ladies of our Mission, and several others with us, to see the Imperial army at their boats. They had been considerably reinforced since my first visit, and are said now to be 8,000 strong. Their curiosity was greatly excited at seeing the ladies, and they came in numbers close up to us, as we walked along. But there was so little of a military appearance about them, that there was nothing very formidable. Some few were making ladders for scaling the city wall, but the rest seemed to have nothing to do. Their boats occupied a line of great length, so that we walked only part of the way and returned. We learned that the late Taou-Tai of Shanghai was there, having an idea of trying to retrieve his fortune. There have been several small fights in the past few days, but nothing decisive yet. Soo-Dong was here to-day from the city, and brought a good account of our communicants. He also brought a grape-shot which had struck the corner of the Church, but without doing any serious injury.

Sunday, 9th.—This being our Communion day, we had such of our Chinese brethren as could get here, but several were absent, some living within and some beyond the city. Thinking the chance of getting into the city to-day a bad one, I did not attempt it, but went to the English Church to witness the ordination of a Missionary for Loo-Choo,—Mr. Morton, who, having been a lay Missionary in London for seven years, has now come out to these ends of the earth, and with his wife and child will take the earliest opportunity of sailing for Loo-Choo. He will probably go in one of the ships of the Japan squadron, under Com. Perry. The Bishop of Victoria's sermon, at the ordination, was with special reference to the jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Our congregation to-night was enlarged again, by our friends of the other Missions staying in our midst. This afternoon, I went out with some others to distribute books among the Imperialists, who are still living in their boats. We found them for the most part lounging in the boats, or crowded about on shore gambling; and though it was said they were to fight to-morrow, we saw no preparation whatever for it. We saw a headless body lying exposed upon the ground, and numbers of men near it, who did not seem to regard it in the least.

Thursday, Nov. 10th.—About 10 o'clock to-day the Taou-Tai's fleet left their anchorage below us, and sailed up past the foreign shipping, to make a capture of two vessels belonging to the rebels, which were lying at anchor, near the east gate; and as those vessels were unprepared for a fight, and had but few men, the capture was easy. Most of the crews jumped into the water and got ashore. The whole occurred within full view of our houses, and of course was rather an exciting scene. After taking these vessels, the Taou-Tai's men went ashore, and set fire to the suburb of the city on the south, and burned a large number of houses—it is said 1,500—and pillaged and practised all manner of outrages on innocent persons. Firing on the Taou-Tai's vessels from the rebel batteries on shore has been kept up during the day, and also to-night, and the Imperialists' gain seems to be only the captured vessels and the plunder they took, while the city is as far from being taken as ever. There can be no sympathy with the Imperial side when such outrages are allowed by them as have been practised on the innocent people here lately. The native Shanghai people have very little to do with this whole affair, but they are the sufferers. Being a quiet and rather timid people, they make poor hands at fighting, and would very gladly have peace. A few days since the Imperialists cut off the heads of some 80 men in their camp.

Sunday, 13th.—This is now the seventh Sunday on which I have not gotten into the city.

Tuesday, Nov. 15th.—Last night there was a disturbance in the foreign town, caused by several hundreds of the Imperialists coming armed into the settlement, and having an encounter with a few of the foreigners, who, seeing the crowd, came out, and among them half a dozen of the English guard, which is regularly kept now at the English Church.

The crowd of Imperialists, after making some hostile demonstration, and cutting one man's hand, ran off, leaving three dead, and having several severely wounded, one man being cut down, and some others shot by the guard, who fired a few guns as a warning for the future. The Imperial general had before promised not to allow his men to come into the foreign compound, and as they came armed, and used their weapons, they met with such a reception. The British Vice-consul went to see the general, and know the meaning of this outrage. He was told if he would wait an hour he could see him, but he was at present engaged. The Vice-consul took out his watch, and sent him word he would wait ten minutes, and if he did not come by that time, he, the Vice-consul, would go away. Whereupon the general came, and said his men had acted contrary to orders.

Thursday, 17th.—To-day there was another heavy cannonading in view of our Mission, between the Taou-Tai's vessels and the rebel batteries, but with very little effect on either side. When this will cease it seems puzzling to conjecture, from the present state of things. This horrid, horrid war!—Oh, for that time when men shall learn war no more!

From a more recent letter of 29th Nov., we extract the following additional intelligence:—

“The state of war we have before mentioned still continues, and our city work still prevented. We are sorry to learn from a messenger from the city, that the Church there is damaged to some extent by several cannon-balls. The news from the north represents the insurgent army as very near Pekin at the last account. Nothing decisive yet. Here there is a fleet of junks in the employ of the Taou-Tai, anchored quite near to our premises. But so far we are all entirely safe, for which we desire to be thankful. All our communicants were safe a day or two since.

“The health of the Mission is now quite good, and the male and the female schools are in steady operation.”

INCIDENTS DURING THE SIEGE OF SHANGHAI,

IN A LETTER FROM A LADY.

THE following extracts, though they do not come under the head of “Latest Intelligence,” have an interest which does not depend on their power to gratify an eager curiosity. They furnish material for much thought, as exhibiting the singularity of the

Chinese character, and as furnishing some of the details of that transition state through which the nation has begun to pass:—

“SHANGHAI, Sept. 9, 1853.

“Nine years ago to-day, I bade farewell to my home and friends, and through the kind protecting providence of my Heavenly Father I have been spared to write to you the wonderful things God has brought to pass in China. Who would have thought when we came here first, that in the short space of nine years, the whole government of this vast Empire could have undergone such a change? After what has passed, we may consider the Tartar reign ended.

“*Tien Sue*, who, you may remember, belonged to a Bible class Mrs. Boone used to have at *Wong-ka Mo-dur*, and whom we had lost sight of for years, made me a visit about two weeks since. I do not know what his object was, but he spoke remarkably good English, and gave me a great deal of information. He said he had been Secretary to the *Taou-tai*, and the next day he was going to *Ching-keang* to carry dispatches to the fleet of Lorchas, in the *Taou-tai's* employ. He said he was very glad to get away, for he feared he should be put to death with him if he remained, and indeed he thought he should quit his situation, for his feelings were with the rebels—he did not like to be fighting against “Protestants.” That there would be a great change in Shanghai in a short time, for he knew that there were five thousand belonging to the Secret Society, who were only waiting for a good opportunity to take it.

“A few days after this, I heard that the *Taou-tai* gave Mr. Cunningham notice he had better take care of his countrymen, for there were a number of rioters about, and he really had not the power to protect them.

“On the first of the New Moon, a friend went to the *Taou-tai* and told him he had better not go to the temple to worship, for it was determined to kill him if he did. Whether his remaining at home prevented the attack, I do not know; but there was nothing done, and the city remained quiet till Tuesday last, when the news arrived that *Kea-ting* and *Ching-poo* (two cities in the vicinity) were taken. Next morning was the time for the sacrifice to Confucius, and the evening before, a proclamation was stuck up advising the people to be quiet; there was no harm intended *them*, but the rulers must fall. Very few, I suppose, read it; and many thought it was no more to be dreaded than the many preceding ones. The *Che Heen*, however, (as I hear,) sent his family out of the city, and at the accustomed hour started out to worship. He had got but a short distance from his house when he perceived a large party approaching. He immediately turned to get in and close the gate; but they followed and cut the poor man down directly; and there lay his body, covered with a mat, for two days, (it may be there yet,) while the rabble immediately tore the house to pieces. As soon as they had put an end to him, they went to the *Taou-tai's*, who, when he heard they were coming, went out to meet them and “knock head;” invited them in, and delivered up all into their hands. They made him promise to resign his button, (the symbol of his rank,) never to hold office again, and to pay a handsome sum for ransom. On these terms his life was spared, but he still remained in custody.

“In the mean time, perfect order was established in the city; but six lives were lost! The gates were closed; not a family was allowed to carry their things away. They might go out singly, but they were liable to be searched, lest they had secreted their valuables. At the request of Mr. Yates, (a Baptist Missionary,) who waited on the ‘authorities,’ (where he was received with politeness when they knew the object of his visit, though at first they were disposed to resent the intrusion,) a guard was placed at

each of the Missionaries' houses to protect them; and they all remained in the city. So ended the first day and night.

"Yesterday (*Thursday, Sept. 8*) was an exciting day. I had made an engagement with Mrs. Medhurst to pay her a visit before we knew anything of the trouble, and as I went to the Ferry, I met men and boys carrying doors, windows, and whatever else they could carry off: upon inquiry, I found they were parts of the new Custom-House, which they were tearing to pieces. As we were landing on the other side, a boat was just starting; and I was amused, in spite of my sadness, to hear a dispute between the boatman and a man with a flight of steps on his shoulder. 'What sort of behavior is that? Here are you with a whole staircase on your back, carrying it off, and not willing to give a few cash to the ferryman!' I don't know how they settled it; for the man set down his staircase so as to take up the room of several passengers on the ferry-boat. I was glad to hear that a guard of marines was soon stationed to prevent further demolition: this it was right to do, as it was in the midst of the foreign community.

"The next thing was dissension between the two great leading parties—Canton and Tokien men. The latter becoming tired of moderation, determined to rob as well as conquer; but to the honor of the former, they declared their determination to kill the first man of them that would do so disgraceful an act. Matters got so high that they had set the hour when they were to turn their swords against each other; but fortunately, after a conference of some hours, they agreed to resign themselves to *Tai-ping Wong*, (they had entertained the idea of setting up an independent government,) and have sent messengers to invite him to come and take possession. The fact is, I fancy, that they know they must at last submit to him; and there is no doubt but that his emissaries were the prime movers in the whole; and it was a preconcerted plan that all the neighboring cities should fall together.

"A few of the foreigners have performed some bold exploits, such as going into the city and bringing out to their Chinese friends large amounts. Two went to the house of a certain Chinese and brought out to him, secreted about their persons, to the amount of \$50,000 in gold, pearls, and precious stones. Had the Chinaman himself attempted it, he would have been searched, and probably killed: I heard of a woman being killed because she persisted in passing through the gate.

"*Friday.*—The Canton men, being the strongest party, still maintain order; and the Junk men (Tokien sailors), disappointed of their hope of plunder, are leaving in crowds at each ebb tide; the river is full of junks. You know what a noise they make; but you have never seen anything like this—even the peaceful traders are leaving without discharging their cargoes, as their consignees will not receive them. It is said by the Chinese that many of the disappointed men, bent on plunder, are going to make an attack on other places not so well protected. *Zaw Seen Sang*, the girls' teacher, came to tell me yesterday that before the outbreak—fearing it would take place—he had taken his trunks to some place, (I forgot the name,) and now they were gone, and he must go and see if he could save his property. Poor man! He looked very doleful, as though he had very little hope of finding his trunks again.

"*Saturday* all remained quiet. On *Sunday* the gentlemen went to the Church (which is within the walled city). Mr. Nelson preached, and had a small but attentive congregation. At the London Mission Chapel, I heard there were a number of red-and-yellow turbaned gentlemen. Even the boys in the city are said to have a bit of red rag stuck in their button-loop.

"I have forgotten to mention that on Saturday the boys in school refused to be shaved, and the barber was afraid to do it; however, they were per-

suaded to submit to the *degrading* custom once more, as no regulations had been made with regard to customs yet.

"To-day (*Monday*) there is a commotion, caused by a permission for people to leave the city, and carry with them a change of clothing—a *Mo-kwo* or so—as it is damp weather, and getting a little cool. This is on account of a report that the Imperial troops are on their way here; and the insurgents, expecting a reinforcement, want the houses for them. Shanghai is said to be the *soul* of this Province, and I fear there will be some severe fighting unless they encounter the Nankin soldiers before they reach here. Of the result there is very little doubt; but 'tis melancholy to think of the sufferings of the poor people. The great danger is, that the city will be set on fire—a vigilant guard is kept now to prevent it.

"I believe I told you in my last about the Typhoon, which not only laid our fences low, but drove in the windows, breaking the blinds, &c. Even the ships in the harbor were in danger; the crews stood by the masts ready to cut them down; and even in the morning I saw several lying over, but they soon righted. I cast many an anxious glance over towards the boys' dormitory, fearing the wall might give way. This has indeed been a year of excitement, and this storm has filled the Chinese with dread; for, strange to say, they have the same idea with many in the West, that it is a sign of war and great distress.

"The first day of the trouble, *Wong-chong* (one of the first class of youths who graduated at our school) came out of the city to Chi. To-day he went in and saw his relation, who has been a writer in the *Taou-tai's* employ, but has now gone over to the insurgents. While he was talking to him, *Lew* came in, and said he was just the person who could suit his purpose. He wanted to send a letter to the English Consul to beg his assistance to keep order in the city, for the people were getting so unruly he feared there would be trouble: he asked for sixty soldiers to keep the gates. *Wong-chong* brought the letter to me to ask if it would do to take it. I told him I supposed he might, if he did not meddle more in the matter. I thought it was very well that the British Consul should understand the state of things, for the people are becoming very unruly; and that foreigners will have to interfere for their own protection, is what many people think. He took it over, but Mr. Meadows (Interpreter to the Consulate) told him the English would not meddle with the matter: they would take care of themselves, and had plenty of force to do it. A frigate has just come up to relieve the 'Hermes,' which is ordered home."

When it is remembered that the foregoing extracts are from a letter written by a lady, it causes us to recall those words of our Saviour, "When ye hear of wars and rumors of wars, let not your heart be troubled." If a female Missionary is not afraid to go to and fro amongst the people of a city which the day before was the scene of an insurrection, we need hardly trouble ourselves about the propriety of sustaining, by our prayers and offerings, those whose hearts the Lord sustains by his grace. These extracts also furnish us with another evidence (if evidence were wanted) of the peculiar value of that kind of influence which Christian females, who engage in the instruction of schools, have the opportunity of exerting. The young man *Wong Chong* came to Miss Jones, we have no doubt, with much

the same feeling as a youth in this country would betake himself to some kind female relative in whose long-tried friendship he had full confidence. It was a singular posture of affairs when a young baptized Chinese, educated in a Mission school, brings a letter from an Insurgent leader to a British Consul, and asks the lady who taught him and cared for him when he was a lad, whether he should deliver the letter or not.

This brings to our thoughts the subject of Mission schools in general, and we are thankful that it is in our power to show (when called upon to do so) that they have already borne most encouraging fruit. The young Chinaman who wrote that admirable reply to the anti-Chinese message of the Governor of California was one of the earliest pupils of a Mission school. Who that has seen our hearty young *Tong*, needs any arguments on the subject more than his case supplies ? What would be said to the fact that a young Chinese, brought up in a Mission school in China, *twice* took the prize for *English* composition in a class where he had about thirty competitors, and that at no less a place than Yale College ! Other instances might be quoted, all going to show that the money, time, and trouble bestowed on Mission schools is well expended, for that the Lord blesses them.

With regard to the circumstances of the Taou-tai's surrender, other versions—rather more favorable to his show of bravery—have been received ; not affecting, however, the main point that concerns us—namely, that foreigners were concerned in it, and that they justify the part they took, on the ground that it was nothing more than the *commonest humanity* to rescue a man who was about to be butchered in cold blood. It remains to be seen whether, on the same plea, (and it is a good plea,) of *humanity*, foreigners will not be constrained to interfere on a larger scale.

E. W. S.

PAROCHIAL AID TO CHURCH MISSIONS.

At the late Triennial Meeting of the Board of Missions, the general conviction of the need of more effort on the part of the clergy to awaken among their parishioners an interest, found frequent utterance ; and our great encouragement for the future,

under God, is, that the many of our brethren who attended these meetings from all portions of the land, returned to their homes fully prepared to give to the subject of Christian Missions, a much larger share in their public ministrations than had ever been given before. It is in the hope of aiding this good design that we are furnishing from time to time *Occasional Papers* for gratuitous distribution in parishes. The third of these is issued, containing a summary of our Foreign Mission establishment to this date, thus furnishing, in a condensed shape, much of the information which people naturally will desire ; and the hope is indulged that the parochial clergy will co-operate with us so far, as to cause these to be placed in the pews of their churches, so as to give as wide a circulation as possible to information much needed.

While thinking of this matter, our eyes lighted upon an exceedingly interesting communication, which we found in the last number of the *English Church Colonial Chronicle*, presenting the experience of an old contributor to the Church Missionary Society ; and which, although referring to many circumstances and usages which have nothing resembling them in our own parishes, has yet so many hints of truly practical value, that we have concluded to publish a large portion of it. It is entitled

Parochial Aid to Church Missions.

“ DEAR SIR :—As I have seen sundry letters in your pages during the last month or so, asking for and giving hints for making more efficient our system (?) of collecting for our Missionary Societies, I think it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to hear what may be done in a very small and very poor parish, with no very great exertion, and no very great agitation either ; and I am sure that, in making the statement I do, I need not shelter myself behind an assumed name, to prevent your readers from suspecting me of any silly and un-Christian motives of vanity, &c., &c., in telling them what I do.”

A Country Custom Improved.

“ 1. It is the custom in this part of the country to celebrate annually, on the anniversary of the *consecration* of the Church, (so tradition says,) a riotous kind of fair. This is the case in almost every village for many miles round ; and the ‘feasts,’ as they are called, are the occasions of much drunkenness and wickedness,—very often, though, not altogether to be condemned. When the Rector of this parish came to the living, some thirty years ago, he saw that the ‘feast’ was productive of much evil ; and, wisely considering that it would be imprudent to attempt to do away with the old custom, he resolved, if possible, to make the feast as much as he could a really religious festival. He therefore announced that the next feast, instead of fiddlers and gipsies being suffered to have it all their own way in the barns

and (there is no public-house) booths, there should be a Missionary meeting in the Church. He collected together, then, a number of clergymen, like-minded with himself, (alas! in those days few and far between, indeed!) and, as I think he has told me, more than one layman, too, and came down on the feast evening to the Church. The experiment was *most completely* successful; and year by year this has gone on ever since. God grant it may go on still for many a year to come. I do not know what the collections were at first, but I have been present at seven of these meetings, and the lowest sum collected at any one was between 10*l.* and 11*l.* The Church is *always* thronged, and there are always scores of people who can find no standing-room in the Church or the porch. The collection is given, and always has been, to the *Church Missionary Society*; and if their funds benefit, this parish benefits much more. I am sure the moral effect of these meetings, and the *tone* which they throw over the whole character of our 'feast,' is quite incalculable. Our people would be ashamed of being seen intoxicated, or heard to swear, or found out in any improper conduct at the feast time, I verily believe, more than at any other time of the year; and though always a well-behaved and decent set there, they seem to feel peculiarly that they have a character to keep up which they would not gladly lose."

Importance of Minute Information.

"2. About four years ago it occurred to me that, in our annual speeches at 'the feast,' a great deal too much knowledge was assumed as familiar to the people by those who addressed them; and I was struck with the absurdity of the poor people being talked to about Badagry, and the Ganges, and Tinnevelly, and New-Zealand, who only heard of these places once a year;* and as my health had fairly broken down in an attempt, one winter, to keep a night-school, and knock some geography into the big boys and young men, I lit upon the plan (since adopted by the Bishop of Natal *in print*) of giving every month a 'Missionary lecture' in the school-room. My original intention was to have chosen twelve or ten (for it would be useless to give a lecture in harvest) stations of the *two* Societies, and to have spoken of one of them every month, giving the latest news, so as always to have a year's intelligence for every station each time that I lectured. But I soon found that this was impracticable; there was so much to say of the old religion here, and of the climate and habits of the natives there,—the geography needed particular explanation one time, and the history another,—and altogether so many things made my original plan so utterly impossible to carry out, with any hope of its doing any real good, that I abandoned it, or rather modified it. I now proceed as follows:—I open a map of the world, (the lecture is given in the school-room,) and say, 'Here is England! Now we'll take a voyage where my stick goes—down here—still down—thousands of miles, passing this place, and that place, and the other that you have heard of; and coming at last to—New-Zealand. Here we are!' Having got there, then I tell them about its discovery, climate, cannibalism, religion,—tell them of the first attempts to evangelize it, anecdotes of difficulties, failures, successes, &c., &c.; and if I have any productions or curiosities to show them, 'there they are!—you'd better let Mary Jones or John Jenkins look at them!—and they are handed round accordingly. I always close with a comparison of the state of the heathen and the Christian, or a few words reminding them of our duty to help forward the work of Missions, or any other such practical exhortation as arises

* I have always observed, by the way, that, in Missionary speakers especially, a man's knowledge of his subject is in inverse proportion to the amount he assumes his hearers to possess.

out of the lecture itself. This done, we close as we began, with a Collect or two; and a plate (or, I should rather say, a Missionary-box) is held at the door. Such a thing as passing it without contributing is never known, and it is *frequently* the case that they who cannot come send a few half-pence.

"The attendance at these 'lectures' is never large; the greater part of the people live a long mile from the school, and dark lanes, and bad roads, and a clay soil, are not favorable to moonlight excursions; but I have known the room nearly full without a single strange face either, for strangers do not know much of our goings on in the 'backwoods' here. The farmers seldom or never attend these meetings, the only one of them who is within any reasonable distance being a dissenter. The contributors are *only and solely* the laborers on 10s. and 11s. a week; and the contributions last year amounted to 2l. 11s. 5½d. from this source alone."

Co-operation of a Clergyman's Wife.

"3. At the close of last year we made up our minds that more might be done. One day Mrs. Jessopp went down to the school, and did what ladies always love to do—she made a speech to the children, saying how they often heard of the duty of helping forward Missionary labors, telling them about drops in the ocean, and grains of sand, and a great many other such things, I have no doubt, and saying that she would like to hear of any of them who would subscribe 2d. a month to 'the Missionaries,' and those that wished to do so were to come up to my house and give their names at a stated day and hour. To our delight and surprise nine came the first month, joyfully bringing their twopences, and this number has steadily kept up ever since, (now about a year ago,) till it now numbers seventeen. We *now* give the children a bit of cake, some bread and honey, and a glass of milk after the proceedings of their *reunion* are over, and they always look forward to the subscription afternoon as the great event of every month as it comes round. I must not, however, forget to tell you what the 'proceedings' are: Mrs. Jessopp takes care to get up her subject beforehand, consults the smaller publications, picks out stories, finds out pictures, shows idols, &c. Then the atlas is opened—itself a marvel to the young eyes; and the magazines are read, and the pictures are shown, and the maps referred to; it is the school-room lecture over again, except that there is here no keeping to one particular place, no attempt to go into the history, &c., of the various countries spoken of; it is a children's affair, which they like as well as the other, though I must say that they are most regular attendants at the school-room, and would account it the most strictly severe punishment we could inflict not to permit them to come there."

Subscription Papers.

"4. I have not yet done, however; the crowning point of all is to come. Three months ago, we were talking of the impossibility of some of the people who live a long way from the school coming down to a monthly lecture, and consequently never contributing at all; and at last we resolved to make some of the subscribing children try their hands at collecting. At first, Mrs. Jessopp said they should have a paper (for we did not presume to aspire to the dignity of collecting cards) between two of them; but in a few days, with some giggling and shyness, they asked to be allowed to dissolve partnership, and, regardless of Apostolic precedent, to work alone. We had no idea of what was coming; but the next subscription-day, when the papers were produced to Mrs. Jessopp, (for I am never permitted to be present at the juvenile gathering,) the astonishing sum of seven shillings and sevenpence was produced, of which four shillings and ninepence had

been collected by the children during the month. We never expected this to last. We felt sure it was only a passing excitement. We were prepared for a considerable decrease the next subscription-day; but the day came again, and this afternoon, when the children brought their contributions, exactly the same sum was brought for the second time; and now—I thank God most earnestly, most humbly, as I write it—there are but two houses in the whole parish that do not furnish one or more subscribers."

A Missionary-Box—Population of the Parish.

"5. To give you some idea of the interest felt by our people, and the liberality (nay, eagerness to give) which they show, I will tell you one circumstance that struck me more than anything in their whole conduct. On the first occasion that I delivered one of my lectures, after we had set on foot the collecting plan, I took occasion to praise the people for their generosity, &c., and I added that, though I did not wish to check their zeal, yet I thought it would be better not to have a collection then, or at any future time, at the school-room lecture, for that they had given enough. There was, however, a Missionary-box upon the mantel-piece of the school; and when the lecture was over, so far from showing any willingness to take my hint, every man, woman, and child present, crowded forward and insisted on putting something into the box.

"6. The population of this parish, including servants, was made up to 169 by another 'little stranger's' arrival yesterday. There are four farmers; one of these, the largest, is a Baptist, so zealous as to drive eight miles every Sunday to his conventicle; of the rest I believe only one is at all affluent."

Peculiarities of this Parish.

"7. I am not such a theorist as to suppose that what has been done here may be done everywhere. It would be foolish to forget our advantages; and yet they ought not to be (as they may be very easily) magnified too much.

"I. Those advantages are,—that the people in this parish have but one landlord, my most dear friend and Rector.

"II. There is no public-house in the village.

"III. The *personal* influence of the Rector is very great, and the deep veneration for his personal character and holy example acts powerfully on the people's minds.

"IV. The people have been brought up with the interest for Missionary work kept alive among them for these thirty years past.

"These advantages are great, I do not deny it; but I say again, they may easily be too much magnified—far, very far—the greatest of them is the last, the *time* that the work has been going on amongst us."

Necessity of Personal Exertion in the Parochial Clergy, and of Patient Continuance in Well-doing.

"The interest in Missionary work is not to be excited in a day. You cannot get people to think rightly on any subject the moment you begin to do so yourself, least of all on this subject. You must be content to wait after you have sown your seed—perhaps to wait long. As for theories about Bishops' letters as serving to arouse a torpid zeal, I laugh at them as preposterous. *We*, the inferior clergy, ought to know by this time to our sorrow—perhaps to our advantage—that with the unwieldy dioceses, and the vast press of business in the hands of our diocesans, it will not do to wait till we are led before we will move. Our Bishops want their work lightened, not increased; and to propose that they should teach us our line

of action in our plainest duties, is but to show that we have a suspicion of our responsibilities, with a reluctance to fulfil them.

“The plan suggested and acted on by ‘a Rural Dean’ is, however, a step in the right direction. Yes! if you can persuade any rural deans that they may become more than ecclesiologists at best; if you can persuade them that they have nothing to do but to *try* and be useful and they will be so, then, indeed, we may hope to see, what our Missionary labors (do they deserve that name?) at home want so much, more co-operation. For, after all, individual exertion flags at last; the energy of youth goes, and with it too often that youthful freshness and vivacity on which so large a portion of mere personal weight depends; and many a man is deterred from commencing a work which he fears will come to an end when he leaves it—many a one, too, is discouraged by failure at the outset, or afraid of disappointment at last. Everything, therefore, which can draw together those, who feel that to awake interest in Missions is the bounden duty of every clergyman in the Church of Christ, is good; but no *one* plan, however wise, will accomplish this,—it is not to be done by trusting to Bishops’ letters, or Archidiaconal visitations, or better, far better than these, to Ruri-decanal circulars; but by using *all* these means, if possible, and trusting to no one. Let those that are at work not be ashamed of their failures, or of proclaiming them: let them not be ashamed of telling their successes—if they are so infatuated as to attribute those successes to themselves, they are simply—madmen! We are too much afraid of one another’s jealousies, and one another’s sneers, while we have nothing really to be ashamed of but our inactivity.

“Bishops, and Deans, and Archdeacons, and platforms, and lectures, and everything else, they have their use—God speed them! but we have no right to look for success for them, any or all, without frequent approaches to Him who can alone give success; our machinery without that may be in motion, it can have no power. Oh, Sir! we want more prayer.

“Yours faithfully,

“AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

“Papworth St. Agnes, St. Ives, Hunts,
December 19, 1853.”

INTELLIGENCE.

AFRICAN MISSION.

Cape Palmas.—A recent letter from Bishop Payne, received *via* England, conveys the gratifying intelligence of his safe return to Cape Palmas, after his visitation of the stations in Liberia. The following extracts are of general interest. The letter is dated at Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas, Western Africa, November 22, 1853:—

“I had the pleasure of acknowledging your several favors per the bark *Gem*, a few weeks since, from Monrovia. Learning that there will be an opportunity of forwarding letters to that place in season for the December steamer, I gladly avail myself

of it to inform you of my safe arrival here, and of the general condition in which I find the Mission.

“ We reached Cape Palmas Roads on Sunday, 20th instant. On the following day I had the satisfaction of receiving notes from the several stations, and in the afternoon of seeing Mr. Scott from Cavalla. He is very much improved himself, and reports all in comfortable health at that place—Mrs. Hoffman and her infant remarkably so. Mr. Horne, I am sorry to learn, has been suffering recently from fevers. His wife, child, and Miss Freeman are well. At this station (Mt. Vaughan), I find the several families well, and also the members of the High School. Mr. Pinckney alone, Assistant Minister of St. Mark’s, continues unwell, and appears to be able to do little.

“ Some unusual *signs of interest in Christianity* have appeared amongst natives within the bounds of our Missionary operations. The Cape Palmas people have recently determined to observe the Lord’s day, and crowds have attended religious services, as well as Sunday School, on some occasions. St. Mark’s Church, however, will not seat native congregations. Were it not expedient, on other grounds, that they should have a separate place of worship? From \$100 to \$150 would provide such a chapel, built in native style, as they at present need. *Will not some kind friend contribute this amount?* When our expected Missionaries shall come, regular services may be held for natives, as well as colonists, at Cape Palmas.

“ A still more interesting case is reported to me by Mr. Scott. An adult native, past middle age, and formerly a doctor (deya), who some years ago gave up his greegrees, now takes a decided stand on the side of Christianity, and desires baptism. And another person younger than the doctor, he hopes, will follow his example. ‘ Now thanks be unto God, who always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of His knowledge by us in every place.’

“ I have already expressed to the Foreign Committee that a station shall be opened at SINOE, as soon as possible; and taking for granted that their object with mine is to occupy Liberia as rapidly as the means and men can be provided, I have encouraged contributions from *new sources* towards this new station; within a year from this time our Missionary force will justify our occu-

pying Sinoe. I therefore respectfully suggest that Sinoe be formally adopted by the Foreign Committee as a Missionary Station."

The following resolution of the FOREIGN COMMITTEE will show their action in reference to LIBERIA:—

"*Resolved*, That the whole extent of the American colonial settlements in Western Africa, including the State of LIBERIA, and the Colony of CAPE PALMAS, is considered as a Missionary Station occupied by this Committee."

Monrovia.—The Rev. Mr. Crummell, under date of 8th December, writes that he had at last been attacked by the acclimating fever, which had for a while greatly enfeebled him. He closes his letter, however, with the information that he was entirely restored, and enabled to resume all his duties, and with great encouragement in his work.

THE GREEK MISSION.

Athens.—A brief letter of business from the Rev. Dr. Hill, written at Athens on the 12th January, mentions that all were well, and contains the following paragraph:—

"We have passed a very agreeable Christmas and New Year season, for which we are truly grateful to Divine Providence; and we enter upon the new year with many cheering prospects, in dependence upon the same Divine help, 'without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy.'"

THE CHINA MISSION.

Shanghai.—The Rev. Mr. Nelson, writing on 1st November last, observes:—

"Since our last mail left, there has been a constant state of war between the rebels in possession of the city of Shanghai and the Imperialists, who came down from the interior to recover the city. Their efforts have so far been fruitless. But the flying of bullets and cannon-balls about the city and immediate vicinity, made it unsafe for the Missionaries living in those parts; and the most of them have come over to our side, and found quarters among us. The Bishop's house being nearly empty,

and quite roomy, afforded a place for a good many. There are now four families occupying it. Here we have been entirely safe, thank God ; and from our position, I hope we shall not come in the way of the contending parties.

“There are four foreign war vessels here—two English, one French, and one American ; and as the Chinese would not like to come under the power of these, they seem to be careful in their deportment towards foreigners. Indeed, the heads of both parties have had intercourse with the foreign authorities, and seem well disposed towards them.

“The city has been closed for more than a month, and for five successive Sundays I have not been able to get into the city. This is a trying and unpleasant state of things, but we can only wait until God in his providence shall settle the troubles. Chai got into the city a week ago, and carried some help to our brethren there. Up to that time they were all safe.”

MISSIONS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Appointment of the Rev. W. H. Cooper as Missionary.

The affecting circumstances connected with the wreck of the steamer *San Francisco* have caused it to be generally known that the Rev. W. H. Cooper, one of the passengers, had embarked for Rio Janeiro, under an appointment of the Foreign Committee. The purpose of the Committee in this appointment had not been publicly announced, because it was deemed prudent first to make thorough preliminary examination. The return of Mr. Cooper, by his happy deliverance from shipwreck, has induced the Committee to avail themselves of his services for a short period, in order that the subject of Missions to this new field may, as far as possible, be presented to the members of the Church ; and therefore it becomes proper for us to publish the views of the Committee.

The readers of the secular journals of the day can hardly have overlooked the many concurrent testimonies from persons resident in Brazil, New-Granada, Venezuela, and other parts of South America, as to the general awakening of mind in those countries, the growing desire for enlarged and unrestricted commercial enterprise, and the frequent expression of

dissatisfaction with their religious condition, coupled with aspirations after a better state of things.

These longings have found their way to the Committee, in a definite, interesting, and highly encouraging shape ; and feeling that they could not, consistent with their duty, pass them by unheeded, they have resolved, in dependence on the guidance and blessing of God, to go forward.

At the very time they were considering an appeal of this nature, their attention was directed to one whose previous education, experience, and knowledge of languages, as well as personal character, seemed to fit him peculiarly for such employment. Availing themselves of his services, they find, on his unexpected return in their midst, other portions besides that for which he was originally designed, claiming their attention. And persuaded that God is pointing them to new duties and to new fields, they send forth their Missionary as a temporary agent among the Churches, affectionately commanding him and his theme to the minds and hearts of their friends and brethren among the clergy and laity.

OCCASIONAL PAPERS.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE have just issued No. 3 in the series of these publications ; and thirty thousand copies are now being sent out into all parts of the country. This PAPER contains an engraving of the Mission Chapel at Shanghai ; and sets forth the action of the Committee with reference to Missions in Central and South America. It also presents a *Summary of our Foreign Missions*, so far as particulars are in possession of the Committee.

The beneficial effects of increased attention to the matter of publications, the Committee are well assured of, both by largely increased contributions, and by the statements of many parish clergymen, who have addressed the Secretaries on this subject. Means have been taken for obtaining fuller details, and for the regular transmission of statistics from our Missionary Stations, which we trust will meet a want long felt.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from Jan. 16, 1854, to Feb. 15, 1854:—

Maine.

Gardner—Christ Ch.	25 00
Portland—St. Stephen's Church, E. C.	20 00
	45 00

New-Hampshire.

Hanover—Trinity Church, Rev. E. Bourne, \$5; a member, \$5,	10 00
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Vermont.

Factory Point—Zion Ch.	2 00
Poultney—St. John's Ch.	3 55
Vergennes—St. Paul's Ch.	5 00
	10 55

Massachusetts.

Andover—Christ Ch., \$52 29, E. C.; Mrs. B. Puchard, \$20, for support of child at Cape Palmas.	72 29
Greenfield—St. James's Ch., \$5; S. S., \$5.	10 00
Lowell—St. Anne's Ch., E. C.,	48 00
Swansea—Christ Ch., E. C.,	3 00
Vandeuenville—C. C. G., Thank- offering for Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas. \$2; B. G., do., \$1.	3 00
Waltham—Christ Ch., "a fa- mily response,"	10 00
	146 29

Rhode Island.

Bristol—St. Michael's Ch., Chi- na, \$17; Ladies' Benevolent Soc., \$35.	52 00
Newport—Trinity Ch.	30 00
Zion Ch., \$24; S. S., \$6.	30 00
Providence—St. John's Church, \$272; an invalid member, \$1.	273 00
Wickford—St. Paul's, by G. Free- born, Esq., Warren, \$32 10; schools in Africa, \$6	38 10
	423 10

Connecticut.

Birmingham—St. James's Ch.	26 53
Bradford—Trinity Ch., \$14 16, E. C.; a friend, for Af., \$10, 24 16	
Bristol—Trinity Ch.	21 00
Brookfield—St. Paul's Ch., E. C.	8 00
Greenwich—Christ Ch.	17 00
Guildford—Christ Ch., E. C.	15 00
Hamden—Grace Ch., E. C.	15 00
Litchfield—St. Michael's	20 80

Middle Haddam—Jeremiah H. Taylor, Esq.	20 00
Middletown—Christ	40 00
New-Haven—Trinity Ch., \$61; Miss Crittenden, for educa- tion of a child in Miss Willi- ford's school, Af., \$10.	91 00
Northford—St. Andrew's.	3 94
North Haven—St. John's.	3 45
Plymouth—St. Peter's.	12 18
Portland—Trinity	15 00
Salisbury—St. John's, \$5; G. H. N., \$1.	6 00
Watertown—Christ, E. C., \$15; H. P. B., \$3.	18 00
Wolcott—All Saints	2 38
Woodbury—St. Paul's, E. C.	6 00
West Hartford—St. James's.	2 03
	367 44

New-York.

Albany—Grace Ch., E. C.	10 81
Armenia—St. Thomas's	3 19
Bay Ridge—(New Utrecht), Christ Ch., Chi. and Af., \$55 50; additional, Chi., \$17, 72 50	
Brooklyn—Christ Ch., Gen., \$437 55; China, \$5.	442 55
(South), St. Paul's.	14 56
St. Peter's, S. S.,	4 25
Holy Trin., Bal. Cont., sup., Miss Tenney, China.	5 00
Castleton—S. I. St. Mary's, pri- vate contributions, Af., \$1; Gen., \$4.	5 00
Cohoes—St. John's, E. C.	17 33
Fairfield—Trinity Ch.	3 00
Fishkill Landing—St. Anna's.	44 84
Fort Hamilton—A friend to Mis- sions	2 00
Glen's Falls—Messiah.	3 00
Hampton—Christ Ch.	6 45
Hudson—Christ Ch., E. C.	23 17
Lithgow—St. Peter's Ch.	5 59
Little Falls—Emmanuel Ch.	6 13
Mamaroneck—St. Thomas's Ch.	5 00
Maspeth, L. I.—St. Saviour's.	24 00
Monticello—St. John's Ch.	5 00
New York—Ascension Church annual collection, special, Greece, \$5; Af., Mrs. F., for support of Ann Glover, \$20; others, \$155 25, \$1 6 25; Chi., \$100; S. Amr., \$50; undesignated half, \$1089 88, 1421 13	
Juvenile Missionary Society, for schools in Greece, \$25, Af.; \$25; education of scho- lar in China, \$25; E. R. S., Library, for Cape Pal. Orph. Asy., \$10; 180 copies CARRIER DOVE, for S. S. not contributing to Missions, with postage, \$23 71.....108 71	

Christ Ch., E. C., Af., and China, \$80 18 ; 3 little girls, \$1 ; children of Prot. Epis. Orphan Home, \$1, to buy Bibles for China.....	82 18	Rahway—St. Paul's.....	18 80
St. James's Ch.....	25 00	Somerville—St. John's.....	5 00
St. Luke's.....	54 15	South Trenton—St. Paul's	7 00 410 28
St. Mark's, China, \$20 ; offerings, \$2 62.....	22 62		
St. George's Ch., of which \$200 for expenses Rev. W. H. Cooper, Miss. to South Am.....	2118 50		
Miscellaneous—"Foreign Missions Prot. Epis Ch.".....	150 00		
Do., a contribution for China.....	50 00		
Plattsburgh—Trinity Ch., S. S.	9 84		
Poughkeepsie—Christ Ch., E. C.	64 00		
Rockaway—Trinity Ch.....	8 25		
Rossville—St. Luke's Ch., S. S.	4 25		
Stockport—Church of St. John the Evangelist.....	5 36		
Schoharie—St. Andrew's.....	2 00		
Ulster—Trinity Ch.....	10 00		
Yonkers—St. John's Ch.....	62 63		
Wappinger's Creek—Miss Joan- ne Mesier, Chi., \$10 ; Af., \$5, 15 00 4920 99			
Pennsylvania.			
Bloomsburgh—St. Paul's Ch., E. C.....	12 50		
Harrisburgh—St. Stephen's Ch., E. C.	16 56		
Philadelphia—Church of the Ad- vent.....	42 25		
Christ Ch.....	50 00		
Grace Ch., S. S., support 10 children, Af.....	200 00		
St. Luke's Ch.....	379 47		
Georgia Family Missionary Association, for support of boy, James Marion, Africa, 20 00			
St. Paul's Missionary Ass., China, \$60 ; a mem., ed. J. W. Thomas, Af., \$20.....	80 00		
Miscellaneous — A widow's mite.....	5 00		
Pittsburgh—St. Andrew's, \$49 ; an individual, for Af. and China, \$20 ; Thank-offering, \$10.....	79 00		
Reading—Christ Ch., E. C.	50 00		
Wilkesbarre—St. Stephen's, E. C. 60 00	994 78		
New-Jersey.			
Belleville—Christ Ch., Af., \$50 ; Rev. Mr. Crummell's Ch., Monrovia, \$50 ; Gen., \$25 25.....	125 25		
Belvidere—Knowlton—Zion and St. James's, by Rev. J. H. Black.....	7 00		
Burlington—St. Mary's Ch., E. C.	65 54		
Clarksboro'—St. Peter's Ch.	38 13		
Mount Holly—St. Andrew's Ch.	22 00		
Morristown—St. Peter's Ch., for Ch. at Monrovia	31 00		
Newark—Christ, by Rev. S. V. Berry.....	5 00		
Grace.....	28 81		
Trinity, S. S., Christmas off., 5 25			
Pemberton—Missionary Station, E. C.	6 25		
Perth Amboy—St. Peter's, E. C.	43 25		
Piscataway—St. James's Ch., E. C.	2 00		
Delaware.			
Lewes—St. Peter's, $\frac{1}{2}$		2 50	
Maryland.			
Alleghany Co.—Emmanuel Pa- rish, \$30 21 ; S. S., \$10.....	40 21		
Baltimore—St. Paul's.....	135 34		
Christ, a member.....	10 03		
Charles Co.—Wm. and Mary Pa- rish, Mrs. Eliz. G. Chapman, in answer to Bp. Payne's ap- peal for "Trinity Ch., Mon- rovia"	50 00		
Frederick—All Saints.....	55 00		
Urbana, St. Paul's.....	4 26		
" Zion Parish.....	4 74		
Montgomery Co.—St. Peter's, \$6 ; Dr. S. N. C. White, \$2, Af. ; and \$2, China.....	10 00		
Prince George Co.—St. Paul's Parish, E. C.	20 00		
St. Mary's Co.—King and Queen Parish.....	5 00		
Worcester Co.—Worcester Pa- rish, $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50		
Washington, D. C.—Christ, S. S., ed. "William Hodge and Fanny Ingle," Af., J. P. Ingle, Esq., ann. sub., Af., \$10	50 00		
St. Alban's, Mission Chapel....	7 00	398 03	
Virginia.			
Alexandria—Christ Ch., E. C., Gen., \$88 13 ; Chi. \$17 ; Af., \$14 50 ; from a little boy, for little heathen children, \$1 37.....	121 00		
Charlotte Co.—Roanoke Church, Cornwall Parish.....	11 37		
Cumberland Co.—Rev. J. M. Cheevers, from Mr. George Perkins, \$1 31 ; Miss Eliza Perkins, 50c. ; Mary Perkins, 50c.....	2 31		
Buchanan—Trinity Ch.....	21 30		
Chesterfield Co.—Dale Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00		
Fairfax Co.—Mr. Wells, by Rev. Dr. May, Af.....	16 00		
Fincastle—Botetourt, St. Mark's Ch.	24 00		
Fredericksburg—St. George's Ch., Monrovia, \$40 ; Gen., \$27 50 ; Infant S. S., \$3 25.....	70 75		
Lynchburg—St. Paul's Ch.....	163 23		
Leesburg—E. O. Carter, George Carter, Benjamin Carter, Richard Grayson, Thomas F. Grayson, A. V. Mason, R. R. Mason, family contribu- tion for Church in Monro- via.....	5 00		
Norfolk—Christ Ch.....	101 25		
Petersburg—St. Paul's Ch.....	106 00		
Grace Ch., a communicant	4 00		
Isle of Wight—Smithfield, Christ Ch., Mrs. E. W. Cocke, Af., \$5 ; China, \$5.....	10 00		
Williamsburg—Bruton Parish, \$35 ; Miss B. M. P., China Miss, \$5.....	40 00		

Acknowledgements.

Winchester —Christ Ch., Female Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas, \$20 ; China, \$20 ; Greece, \$19 54.....	59 54	Dayton —Christ.....	10 00
Miscellaneous —Miss Henrietta B. Horner, proceeds of work for "Rev. C. Keith, to use for Missy purposes".....	5 00	Granville —Rev. Mr. John L. Bryan, \$2 50, China ; \$2 50, Af.....	5 00
Mrs. Hill Carter , for the private ac. of Rev. Mr. Nelson. 20 00	790 74	Fremont —St. Paul's Ch.....	9 00
		Maumee City —St. Paul's, Af.....	4 00
		Newark —Trinity Ch.....	10 00 206 70
North Carolina.			
Asheville —Trinity Ch., \$2 50 ; R. P. M., for Af, \$5.....	7 50	Illinois.	
Raleigh —From "Friend of Missions," Af, \$75, and China \$75, by Rev. A. Smedes.....	150 00	Chicago —Grace Ch.....	21 00
	157 50	Michigan.	
South Carolina.			
Beaufort —A friend to Missions..	10 00	Detroit —St. Paul's, Epiph'y, off, \$1 95	
Charleston —Mrs. Esther Halbrook, for Bp. Payne's use, Africa.....	50 00	Flint —St. Paul's, \$15, S. S. ; Aff, \$2 75 ; \$17 75.....	99 70
Calvary Ch., Af.....	25 22		
St. Michael's Ch.....	19 00	Iowa.	
St. Philip's Ch., E. C., China, \$66 42; Af, \$50 41; education of Mary Brown, \$20.....	136 83	Dubuque —St. John's Ch., Af, \$5 50 ; S. S., Af, \$5 ; China, \$7 50.....	18 00
Cheraw —St. David's Church.....	30 00	Arkansas.	
Prince Frederick —Pee Dee Chapel.....	10 00	Little Rock —Christ Ch., col'd children, for Af.....	1 00
Grahamville —Holy Trinity Ch., Af, \$36 25 ; China, \$36 25 ; individuals, \$12 50.....	85 00	Kentucky.	
Wingaw —Prince George.....	15 00	Newport —St. Paul's, ½, Af.....	*5 00
	380 05	Tennessee.	
Georgia.			
Augusta —St. Paul's Ch., E. C... 50 00		Knoxville —St. John's Ch., for Sinoe, Af.....	40 00
Macon —Christ Ch., \$100 ; S. S., for ed. in Af, \$4.....	104 00	Do., remitted to Bp. Payne, direct, Sinoe, Af.....	20 00 50 00
Miscellaneous —Mrs. L. E. Cairns, ed. Wm. Douglas Cairns, Af.....	20 00	Missouri.	
	174 00	St. Louis —St. John's, E. C.....	15 15
Florida.		Wisconsin.	
R. M. College —A little boy—self-denial.....		Fond du Lac —St. Paul's Ch.	11 00
	2 50	Miscellaneous.	
Texas.		Wilcox	3 50
St. Augustine —Christ Ch.....	10 00	R. M. P., Af, ½	5 00 8 50
Ohio.		Legacies.	
 Circleville —St. Philip's, Ch. and Af.....	32 00	Miss Ann Ferrell, late of Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Virginia.....	100 00
Cuyahoga Falls —St. John's... 10 00		Estate of Col. John Moore, South Carolina.....	25 00 125 00
Cincinnati —Christ Ch., Af. \$93 35 ; China, \$93 35.....	186 70	Total, Jan. 15, 1854, to Feb. 15, 1854, \$9866 85	
		Total, June 15, 1853, to Feb. 15, 1854, \$34,479 32	

* It is credited to R. I., instead of Ky.